CLAIMS

1. A high-throughput assay device comprising:

a hollow tube having sidewalls defining an inner cavity, said inner cavity for passing a first flowable fluid therethrough;

open ends; and

an opening extending through a sidewall, said opening for mounting a membrane thereon.

2. A method of identifying a compound that alters membrane traffic comprising:

providing a high-throughput assay device comprising:

a hollow tube having sidewalls defining an inner cavity, said inner cavity for passing a first flowable fluid therethrough;

open ends; and

an opening extending through a sidewall, said opening for mounting a membrane thereon;

mounting a membrane patch onto the opening;

flowing a first flowable fluid containing a test compound through the inner cavity;

flowing a second flowable fluid over an outer surface of the device; and

determining whether the test compound increases or decreases traffic across the membrane patch.

3. A membrane traffic modulator isolated according to the method of claim 2.

4. A method of identifying a compound that alters membrane traffic comprising:

providing a high-throughput assay device comprising:

a hollow tube having sidewalls defining an inner cavity, said inner cavity for passing a first flowable fluid therethrough;

open ends; and

an opening extending through a sidewall, said opening for mounting a membrane thereon;

mounting a membrane patch onto the opening;

flowing a first flowable fluid through the inner cavity;

flowing a second flowable fluid containing a test compound over an outer surface of the device; and

determining whether the test compound increases or decreases traffic across the membrane patch.

5. A membrane traffic modulator isolated according to the method of claim 4.